

LIME ROCK GAZETTE.

DEVOTED TO COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, ART, SCIENCE, MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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LIME ROCK GAZETTE.

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AGENTS.—THOMASTON, J. D. Barnard, S. S. Singer; BOSTON, Washburn & Jordan; UNION, Henry Fossett, Jr. E. Cobb, Hope, Asa Payson; GOSPORT, A. Martin; WARREN, S. B. Wetherbee; CANNON, George Pendleton; ARLINGTON, John M. Fuller; WILSON, Isaac T. Hall; Wm. H. Barnard.

From the Sheet Anchor and Light Ship. "The Angel of the Waters."

BY MRS. L. H. SUGGNEY.

Fall forth Bethesda's mantling pool,—
And forth from hall and bower
Thronged the sad trains of woe and disease
To test its healing power;—

Yet still in deep repose it lay,—
While many an earnest eye
For the first infant rattle watched
With pain's impatient sigh.

What moved it?—Man of Science say!
When not a zephyr strays,—
Astrologer! what planet meets
Thy searching, sceptic gaze?

Ye answer not! The Gospel shows
An Angel, robed in love,—
Who o'er the sleeping waters bade
The faithful spirit move.

Oh! if the fever of the mind,
The palsy of the brain,
Should smite us, Father, till we find
All earthly helpers vain.

Send forth thine Angel to the stream
That holy health can give,
And bid him stir its blessed wave,
That we may bask and live.

Still,—for the Ocean's suffering sons
Who oft in darkness pine,—
Incline our pray and our prayers,
And wake a zeal divine.

Till we their poverty enrich
With Heaven's eternal gain,—
And what the Angel did for us,
Delighted do for them.

—

The Agriculturist.

God made an agriculturist, and while in a state of innocence, his first business was to till the ground. And in every age of the world some of the greatest and best of men have been farmers; Washington and Jackson were farmers; as also multitudes of other names and great spirits, who, like them, have blessed the world with examples of greatness and honorable deeds. And I rejoice to know that many in our time of highly cultivated intellect and enlarged views, and worldly competence, are proud to be ranked among practical farmers. Far better had it been for the world had the number been ten fold greater. Far better for the present generation, if in the choice of employment, parents and their sons would view the subject as these have done; and let their sons be directed in their choice to the same wise results. Thus much of the idleness and crime which are exerting such a fearful influence upon us, would never have existed. Many of the temptations to vice would have been avoided. Asylum Journal.

Gumption.

There is nothing a man needs so much to help him along in the world, as the faculty expressed in the above homely phrase. To us Yankees, it expresses the natural tact which a prosperous go-ahead man of the world is supposed to possess in a good degree. A man may have intelligence, honesty and good judgment, but without this non-descript, inherent quality he is always like the Irishman, going ahead backwards. How many hard heads and obtuse brains we find pushing along like a locomotive, just because they have that certain something, which nobody can describe, to help them along. This 'gumption' works unseen, like the lightning on the magnetic wires, and the greatest things are often produced by it, when not the slightest external action is perceptible. Somebody has made some pretty accurate remarks on this subject, and arrived at the conclusion that gumption—is gumption and nothing else. Here they are: 'This is a Yankee word, which we have always admitted as singularly forcibly, conveying a definite meaning which cannot be otherwise expressed save by the circumlocutory sentence which should always be avoided if possible. We say of a man, he wants gumption,' and we could not more clearly depict his mental character, were we to write a volume on the subject. A man who lacks gumption is generally a very harmless man, or more fool than rogue.—He is a credulous man, and is easily imposed upon. He may be a business man or a scholar but he is deficient in decision of character, and will always be destitute of that tact or insight into human nature which constitute what in every day language is called 'a knowledge of the world.' In a word he is a man—who lacks gumption." Scientific American.

NARROW ESCAPE. On Tuesday last, an Irishman, name not known, while at work on the Rail Road in Westbrook, was run over by a wagon with a load of rocks weighing 3 1/2 tons. Both wheels passed over his body just above his hips. No bones were broken, and on Wednesday he was able to be about the room, and Dr. Sturdivant, the city physician, who was called to attend him, thinks he will be at his work again in a few days.—Portland Advertiser.

"The finest minds like the finest metals," said Pope, "dissolve the easiest."

Romantic Love Adventure.

The following romantic love attachment and denouement, is thus chronicled in the Cincinnati Journal:—

"That the course of true love never did run smooth, has been again proved by a circumstance with which we were made acquainted a few days since. For some time back a widow lady has resided in the upper part of our city, whose quiet and retired manner, led her to avoid society almost entirely. She was only known to her neighbors, and by them but slightly. She had no children, was scarce thirty in appearance, and was remarkably good-looking, with a face of the mournful cast, which novelists so often choose for their heroines and which lends such a charm to the features of the pensive order. It was known of her that she had been married to a man much older than herself, who had died and left her in comfortable circumstances. About two weeks since, the Lawrenceville omnibus drove up to her door, and she stepped into the vehicle with the purpose of visiting the village. There was but one other passenger, a gentleman about the same age with herself.

A few minutes after the omnibus started, the gentleman made a remark which attracted the attention of the lady, and throwing back her veil to answer, enabled the stranger to catch a glance of her features. An ejaculation expressive of surprise escaped him, and a scream from the lady proved that she was startled in no slight degree. "Mary!"—"Charles!"—and in a moment a scene rarely witnessed of the stage was performed in the omnibus. The people who had entered the carriage as strangers, were in each others arms, the lady in tears, the gentleman exhibiting by his voice and caresses the extreme of joy.

In two days from that time the widow was no longer a widow, nor the stranger a bachelor.

The secret of this sudden change of circumstances is thus explained:—

Some twelve years ago, the two persons whose names we have given as 'Mary' and 'Charles' resided in a little town of Western Pennsylvania. The former was the belle of the village, and the latter, some two or three years her senior, was her lover. The match was perfectly satisfactory to both parties—the young man bearing an excellent character. Before the time fixed for their marriage, however, misfortune came upon the lover, reducing him from comparative affluence to poverty, and at the instance of her relatives the engagement was postponed, and finally broken. Depressed in spirits by this double misfortune, the youth left his home, no one knew whither.

A year or two afterwards, our heroine still inconsolable for the loss of her lover, attracted the attention of a rich old fellow who resided near this city. He was a bachelor, and had neither child nor children of his own. Indifferent as to what became of her, the girl suffered her relatives to dispose of her hand, and she made what was called a successful match in marrying the rich old bachelor.

Three years after this marriage her husband died, leaving her every dollar of his estate. Independent now of the world, she determined to spend the remainder of her days single—a mourner for the cruel fortune which had so destroyed the happiness of her young love's dream. She removed to this city where she has resided for nearly seven years unknown and unknown—living only in the world of a mournful memory, enlivened only by an occasional thought that she might yet meet with her heart's chosen.

By a singular coincidence he happened to be in our city, where he had arrived a few days before from New Orleans, and was about paying a visit to the garrison on the day on which she called the omnibus for the purpose of an excursion in the same neighborhood. They recognized each other in a moment, mutual explanations ensued he was still unmarried, and her widest hopes were realized by her union with the husband of her girlhood's choice.

We have the names of the parties in this little romance in our possession, and would give them were it necessary. The bridegroom had gone to the South, success had crowned his efforts, and he is by this time on his way with his bride to his plantation in Louisiana."

The Outside.

Some persons are very particular about their outside appearance, while at the same time their hearts are full of corruption. They will spare no time, no expense, to make a show and attract attention.—The latest fashions must be followed, their dress must be adjusted in a particular way—their hands must be adorned, and every thing about them must correspond. What fools! Who cares for a splendid dress that covers a rotten heart? Who but fools and fools? What are exquisite forms, damask cheeks, and sparkling eyes, in comparison with kind feelings, tender affections, and virtuous principles? The former may gain a momentary attraction, while the latter survive the perishing body and give the soul a passport to eternal felicity. While you ought not to neglect the body, you should bestow unwearied pains upon the heart, and fit that for usefulness here—and far happier will you be.

POPULATION OF NEW BEDFORD. By the census just completed under the direction of the Selectmen, it is ascertained that the present population of New Bedford is 16,931, including 1080 persons of color. According to the State census, taken in May, 1840, the population at that time was 12,585. Increase in seven years, 3,346, or something more than 25 per cent.—New Bedford Ex.

An Original.

We left Gonzales, 30 in number, on the 11th ult., for Monterey, via San Antonio, and near a pretty village called Seguin, few of us fell in with an odd fish enjoying a Colonel's commission. He has a strange habit of using the longest words, and invariably misapplying them; for instance he wished to sell us some lots: "My here, gentlemen, if you wish to make fortunes; here's the location for an magnificent city; we're at the foot of navigation. Next year I'll put up a lawyer's fixings, a potheucary's doings, and a blacksmith's institution, and afterwards a regular cimininary, where all the folks from the circum-jasper counties will send in their boys and girls of both sexes to be McAdmized into a college education. Then I'll instruct a meetin-house, and the stores and taverns will spring up in course. I can't do this till next year, cos I hav'nt got hard cash enough yet, and I'll have nothing to do with the darned blank bills. Do you see that well? I'll put a pump handle into it, and fix an anecdote to leech the water through all meandering and turpentine walks in my sass-garding, and the effects of the arrogation will be polluted with the odiferous excretions protruding from the flowers. I'll put up a diarrheea in the middle of 'em; for my woman folk to store the milk and butter, &c.; and then run a condition through my house and provision it off, but I'll run up a real edifice next year, and clap a chronology on the top, so that the ladies and gentlemen may look at the stars and milky way through a telescope that I export from Galveston. I can't do all this at once, as my woman folks are growing up and getting more and more costive and expensive every year. Come in gentlemen, let us liquor."

DESCRIPTION OF THE HARBOR AND PORT OF HAVANA.—HAVANA, the chief town of the Island of Cuba, is situated in latitude 23 9, longitude 82 16. It is the principal harbor of Cuba, and is described as being one of the best in the world, being deep enough for vessels of the largest class, and sufficiently capacious to receive a thousand ships of war on its bosom, and so safe that vessels ride securely without cable or anchor.

The entrance is by a channel half a mile long, so narrow that only a single vessel can enter at once, and strongly fortified throughout the whole distance with platforms, works and artillery.

The mouth of this channel is protected by two strong castles. That on the eastern side, called the Moro castle, is built in the form of a triangle, fortified with bastions, and mounted with forty pieces of brass cannon, almost level with the water. On the opposite side of the channel is another strong fort, called the Punta castle, connected with the castle town on the north. The city is situated on the western side of the harbor, and surrounded by ramparts, bastions and ditches. You enter under the Moro castle, situated on a high rock, on the south end of which, is a lighthouse containing reflecting lamps, making a very brilliant appearance—showing a revolving light, which may be seen at 25 miles distance—past which, the channel is so narrow, that you may nearly touch the side with a boat hook. The top of the fort overtops the masts of the stoutest ships. After entering through this passage, you arrive at a second, only one hundred yards wide, on one side of which is the Punta fort, before mentioned, and on the other, castle Blanca, a prodigious strong fort, built of brick, directly opposite the city. Having passed these works, you enter a harbor almost unrivalled.

A good 'UN. A notorious scamp was brought not long since before an Onondaga justice of the Peace, charged with the high misdemeanor of gambling. He was accused of having "come the strap-game" over a native. The portly Justice wishing to decide understandingly, requested the culprit to give him a sample of his skill. "The party" instantly produced a leather strap, gave it a scientific whisk across the bench, and remarked: "You see, Judge, the quarter under this strap?" "What!" interrupted the dignified functionary; "do you mean to say that there is a quarter there?" "Nartin!" was the reply. "No such thing," said the Justice. "I'll go you a dollar on it," said the prisoner. "Agreed exclaimed the Bench. With accustomed adroitness the strap was withdrawn, when lo! there was the quarter! "Well," said the astonished Shallow, "I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen with my own eyes! There is your dollar; and you are fined five dollars for gambling, contrary to the 'statute' in such case made and provided!" The elongated countenance of the discomfited gambler, required no additional evidence to testify his appreciation of "the suck." [Knickerbocker.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN. A writer in the New York Review, speaking of the Roman women, and their influence during the existence of the kingdom, says:—"I run the times of the Sabines to Theodora's conquest of Justinian, women seem to have been at the bottom of almost all the memorable events of Roman story. Lucretia, Virginia, Veturia, Fabia the wife of Lincinius, who became at her instigation, the plebeian consul, are illustrious examples of this; and whatever may be changes of manners and opinions, as Hume has well remarked, all nations with one accord, point for the ideal of a virtuous matron, to the daughter of Scipio and the mother of the Gracchi." Who, then, will doubt the influence of women?

From the Washington Union. The Official Despatches from Major General Taylor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp on the field of battle, BUCARVISTA, Mexico, Feb. 24, 1847.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, 30 miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Bucarvista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, A. M., a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon, between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Bucarvista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself, were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400, while that of the enemy from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wood, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Major General U. S. A. commanding,
The ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

You are surrounded by 12,000 men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a sad catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.
God and Liberty. Camp at Encarnacion, February 24, 1847.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding the forces of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Near Buena Vista, Feb. 25, 1847.

Sir,—In reply to your note of this date summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline according to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Major General U. S. A. commanding,
Gen. D. ASTORIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
Commander in Chief, La Encarnacion.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Saltillo, February 25, 1847.

Sir,—I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is still at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with Gen. Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 261 killed, 450 wounded, and 25 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Major General U. S. A. commanding,
The ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army

leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statement of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1500 and may reach 2000 men, killed and wounded, beside 2000 or 3000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Martin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col. Morgan 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerralvo to Monterey, was defeated by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several encounters, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Capt. Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer services, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Bucarvista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The disposition made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Major General U. S. A. commanding,
The ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

Cruelties of Heathenism.

TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.

Let me direct your attention to a few of these miseries. Go for a moment in imagination to the great temple of Juggernaut, at Orissa. Every year more than a million of persons visit this celebrated spot. The aged, the weak and the sick undertake this pilgrimage as a remedy for all evils. "It is no uncommon occurrence," says one of the missionaries to that place, "to see the miserable worn out pilgrims, with a patience and fortitude worthy of a better cause, binding their solitary, tattered garments round their lacerated feet, and go grunting along with bending back, tottering step and emaciated form, and dull sunken eyes, from day to day and week to week, until they obtain the object of their painful toils, a view of Juggernaut. Nor is it a matter of wonder, that vast multitudes sink under their miseries; for it is generally the case, that soon as one of the party fails, his companions leave him, without the least commiseration, to his fate. These poor wretches are almost, without an exception, thrown out upon the village Golgotha, to be devoured by dogs, birds, &c. I have several times passed over this piece of ground, and the skulls and bones exceed calculation.

The fact of dogs, jackals and vultures living on human prey is familiar to every inhabitant of Orissa. If the pilgrim fails to leave Juggernaut, he has a long journey before him, and his means of support are often almost if not quite exhausted. The work of death then becomes rapid, and the route of the pilgrims may be traced by the bones left by the jackals and vultures. The country near the temple seems suddenly to have been visited by pestilence and famine. Dead bodies are seen in every direction. Dogs, jackals and vultures are observed watching the last moments of the dying pilgrim, and not infrequently hastening his fate. Such is known to be the mortality among pilgrims, that a Hindu of property always makes his will before he sets out on his journey, and takes a most affectionate farewell of his disconsolate relations. It is supposed that above two thousand persons die annually on pilgrimages to different holy places."

In the immediate precincts of the holy city where Juggernaut resides, are to be seen crowds of devotees; some remaining all day with their heads on the ground and their feet in the air, others with their bodies entirely covered with earth some cramming their eyes with mud and their mouths with straw. One has his foot tied to his neck, or has a pot of fire on his breast, another is enveloped in a net work of ropes. On the day of high festival, when Juggernaut is dragged forth from his temple and mounted on his lofty car, in the presence of hundreds of thousands, who rend the air with shouts of "Victory to Juggernaut, our Lord," the public services are commenced, by the officiating high priest, who is stationed in front of the idol, by a loathsome pantomimic exhibition, and by filthy, blasphemous songs. But it is not until some poor victim of superstition casts himself under the wheels of his ponderous car and is crushed to death, that this horrid king, as he is styled, is said to smile."

SELF-TORTURES OF THE HEATHEN.
The heathen are constantly in the prac-

tice of performing great self-tortures upon themselves. I will mention a few of these. Some roll their bodies on the ground for hundreds of miles. The Rev. Mr. Heyer gives an account of an 'Indian devotee, who had spent more than nine years on a journey from Benares to Cape Cormorin, that is, from the 27th to the 7th degree of north latitude. The whole journey is made by rolling on the ground, from one side to the other, about three miles each day. His family accompany him and minister to his wants. 'Some throw themselves from a high wall, or second story of a house, of twenty or thirty feet in height, upon iron spikes or knives stuck in a large bay or mattress of straw. Many, in this way, are often cruelly mangled and lacerated. In some instances the issues prove speedily fatal. Sometimes bundles of thorns and other fire-wood are accumulated, among which the devotees roll themselves, uncovered. The materials are next raised into a pile and set on fire. Then the devotees dance briskly over the blazing embers, and fling them into the air with their naked hands, or toss them at one another. Some betake themselves to a vitreous wheel, twenty or thirty feet in diameter, and raised considerably above the ground. They bind themselves to the outer rim, in a sitting posture, so that when the wheel rolls round, their heads point alternately to the zenith and the nadir. One other species of torture I must mention. The deluded votaries enter into a vow. With one hand they cover their naked hips with a layer of wet earth or mud. On this, with the other hand tie, deposit some small grains, usually mustard seed. They then stretch themselves flat on their backs, exposed to the dripping dews of night and the blazing sun by day. And their vow is, that from that fixed position they will not stir—will neither move, nor turn, nor eat, nor drink—till the seed planted on the hips begins to sprout or germinate. This vegetable process usually takes place on the third or fourth day, after which, being released from the vow, they arise, as they doingly imagine and believe, laden with a vast accession of holiness and supererogatory merit.

QUARANTINE OF THE ENEMY. The Union contains a letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, declaring his intention of making the enemy, as far as practicable, bear the expenses of the war, of which they are the authors, and has ordered "that all ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened, while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders."

He also instructs the Secretary to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and request a schedule of articles of trade to be admitted at such ports or places as may at any time be in our military possession.

NAMES OF THE MEXICAN GENERALS. The St. Louis Reveille gives the following as a pronunciation. Generals Arieta, Ampudia Mejia and Canales, Colonels Carasco and Carabjal, are pronounced Spaniards, as nearly as possible, as follows: A-rieta, Am-poo-dia, Ma-he-a, Ca-na-les, Ca-ras-co, Ca-ra-va-jal—the vowel a, in each instance, having the sound of that letter in the English word far. The j becomes h, the b, v.

REMOVAL. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes:—"I learn from the officers of the Government, generally conversant with what is going on, that Gen. William O. Butler, now in this city, is to be appointed Secretary of War, and that Gov. Marcy, the present incumbent, is wading, upon certain conditions and contingencies, to take a trip to Mexico."

ROUGH AND READY. It was during the war of 1812, that Major now General Taylor, won the first Brevet rank ever conferred by Government. His gallant and brilliant defence of Fort Harrison, a feeble log building, garrisoned by some thirty men, against 400 Miami Indians, prompted Mr. Madison to confer on Capt. Taylor the commission of a Major by brevet.

An Irishman in a store asked for a pair of silk gloves, and was told the kind he wanted would come to one dollar.—"Oh, by my soul, how thin," exclaimed Pat, "I'd sooner have my hands go bare foot all the days of my life, than give you that for 'em."

Pius the Ninth has granted to the Jews of Rome certain privileges, from which they were excluded and has ordered that in relief granted to the needy, Jews shall share equally with Christians.

THE WAY TO GET COOL. When you feel yourself getting warm, and your temper to be ruffled, begin at once to count a hundred—ninety-nine ninety-eight ninety-seven,—and so on backwards, until you arrive at one. You will be quite cool by the time you get through.

Santa Anna was born at St. Juan del Rio about the year 1804, and is the son of an exiled Spanish nobleman.

An old hard-shelled minister observed, in a sermon, that "No one got religion in a great battle." Think of this, ladies!

From the Seat of War.

[From the New Orleans Delta of March 25.]

By the arrival of the revenue cutter Ewing at an early hour this morning we are in receipt of four days later intelligence from Vera Cruz. The Ewing sailed on the 17th. The news of Gen. Taylor's great victory was received on the 16th, and of course, caused great rejoicing in our army.

Owing to the rough weather, but a portion of the artillery intended for the attack had been landing previous to the sailing of the Ewing.

Gen. Scott gave the foreign residents notice to leave the town. They are generally on board of foreign vessels of war at that point.

Many of the citizens of Vera Cruz, seeing the inevitable reduction of the place, are in favor of an early capitulation. The military, however, violently oppose any movement of the kind; and it is reported by the foreign residents that several citizens have been shot for proposing a surrender, although few doubt that our troops will carry the place in a short time.

Col. Harney's dragoons arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., after having been sent away near Anton Lizardo. They reached the scene of operations in good condition.

On the evening of the 13th, the South Carolina regiment had a brush with a body of some 200 lancers, and defeated them.

We regret to learn that the report of the recapture of Matamoros was premature. He was still, unfortunately, a prisoner.

Capt. Edson, of the Marines, is on shore with 150 men, and is attached to the 3d Artillery.

Our correspondent writes, "Capt. Grayson is as busy as he can be in the discharge of his duties as the chief of the Commissary Department—a perfect picture of good health and good nature."

Capt. Buckles, of the 1st Infantry, has found an 18 lb. gun immediately opposite where the troops landed, but the desert was so well arranged, and conducted with such despatch, that the Mexicans had not time to plant it before our forces were on shore.

Nothing had transpired in the military operations against the place of any importance, in the interval between the date of our correspondent's last letter and the sailing of the revenue cutter.

The steamships New Orleans and Virginia left Vera Cruz on the 16th for Tampico.

The steamship Mississippi, Com. Perry, had not arrived at the sailing of the Ewing.

The Ewing brings despatches from Gen. Scott.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

CAMP OF THE RESERVING ARMY.

March 13th, 10 o'clock.

The North has subsided. No movements on either side of the belligerent forces at the time of writing. This morning at 3 o'clock the picket guard had a few shots with a portion of enemy's forces. The forts from the city commenced throwing shells at the center of the line, and it was generally supposed we were about to receive a night attack; but the alarm amounted to nothing.

The U. S. Army completely circumscribes Vera Cruz, and the entire line investing occupies a space of ground about 8 miles in length. As the troops lay stretched along the hills and valleys, with the stars and stripes dotted here and there, flitting in the breeze, they present to the view a majestic and sublime appearance. The enemy are now completely within our iron grasp, and whether they can read assunder the claims that bind them to the confined limits of the walls of the city and castle, remains to be seen. Gen. Worth occupies the right, General Twiggs the left, and Gen. Patterson the center. If either of these officers can be moved from their positions one foot by any enemy that can be brought against them, I am very much mistaken. Having our position in the course of two or three days the mortars and heavy cannon will be planted on the heights, when the enemy will have an opportunity of witnessing the effects of our shot upon the city.

Col. Persifer F. Smith, with his rifles has had a very pretty fight with a force of 800 from the city, and compelled them to retire in quick time, with a loss of about twenty-five killed and several wounded, and thus sustaining a loss of two or three privates killed and wounded.

I have made diligent inquiry in the health of the army to-day, and the surgeons state that they never knew the army to be in better health and condition, and no evidence of any thing like *venereal*.

LATEST FROM THE BRAZOS.—The U. S. steamship Telegraph, Capt. Auld, from Santiago, 23d inst., arrived on Sunday morning. She brings no later news of interest from the army under Gen. Taylor. We are indebted to Capt. A. for Matamoros papers.

No positive intelligence had been received from Gen. Taylor's camp since the 2d of March, but the best information obtained, it appears that Santa Anna had returned to Matamoros, where he was endeavoring to collect his scattering forces.

As the Telegraph was casting off from the landing at Brazos Island, an officer arrived from Matamoros, who stated that information had been received of Gen. Taylor's arrival at Cerrito with the thousand horse, in pursuit of Gen. Urrea, and that the latter, hearing of Gen. Taylor's approach, had fled with his cavalry force in the direction of Victoria, and that the communication between Cerrito and Monterey was now re-established.

The Massachusetts Regiment was ordered by Gen. Taylor to garrison Matamoros. The ship Remittance arrived off the Brazos on the 23d, with four companies of the Massachusetts Regiment on board, and two other vessels with the remainder of the North Carolina Regiment—all of whom were being disembarked on the morning of the 24th.

Supplies of all descriptions were being rapidly sent to Camargo on steamboats by the Quartermaster's Deputy, and every exertion is made to replace the loss-

es of wagons and animals destroyed by the enemy.

Among the passengers by the Telegraph was Maj. Chas. Thomas, Quartermaster U. S. A., recently of Gen. Wool's command, who is ordered to this city on duty.

We learn that Mr. J. D. Carr, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Buena Vista, has made his escape, and rejoined our army.

[N. O. Delta of March 28.]

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

FIELD OPPOSITE VERA CRUZ, March 18, 1847. The weather since yesterday morning has been favorable, and our people have been hard at work, landing, encamping, unloading, and foraging, horses, mules and men. Col. Harney landed yesterday. The ship Yazoo, which brought Capt. Ker's squadron of 122 horses, struck on a reef near Anton Lizardo, and has been completely wrecked. Capt. Ker had by hard work preserved all the noble animals but eight or ten. He succeeded in saving his men with their saddles and arms. Capt. K. feels deeply distressed about it, but it could not have been helped. Capt. Thornton lost forty horses from his squadron on the long and boisterous trip from the Brazos. Capt. Kearney has not yet landed, and I have not heard what kind of luck he had with his horses. Col. Duncan is here. He lost a number of horses during the gale. I speak of these losses particularly, as they are deeply felt here just now. Col. Harney will be able to mount about 300 men—enough to drive off all the Mexican cavalry that are now prowling about our rear, ready to attack us there when the attack is made upon the city. I should not be surprised to learn that the gallant Col. has a beautiful fight, for it is said that there are 1000 collected a few miles back of us.

The people of the city had a stampede last night which occasioned the discharge of many escopets. I saw ten mortars on shore last night, and hoped to hear some of them play upon the town this morning; but I suppose we shall wait until twenty or thirty of them are planted around the city, and then open with an average of about one shell a minute! They fire at our men all day long, with shells and round shot, and luckily they have done us no harm yet.

Night before last a shell went "ripping and tearing" through two tents in Col. Haskell's regiment of Tennesseans, shattering very close to the cheek of one of the men and cutting down a tent pole. The individual thus saluted sprang up and let off an oath and an expression not very complimentary to those who sent the unwelcome messenger.

The Phenix company are at work again. Day before yesterday they were stationed at the cemetery, about 800 yards from the city walls. Eleven shells fell within fifty yards of them, some very close, but did them no harm.

Capt. Vinton, with his company and a company of the 5th Infantry, is stationed pretty close to the city in a kind of line-kiln, near the beach. He has been there four or five days, and has received more shell, round shot and rockets than would frighten a small size steamboat. Lieuts. Van Vleet and Rogers, who reside in that delightful charmer, have given me a pressing invitation to take up my abode there during the bombardment. Three or four of our mortars will probably be planted there, so that the fire against the "Cha-teau de Line-kiln" will probably be quadrupled, and I shall have an opportunity to study the various sounds of shell, solid shot and rockets of different sizes. The truth is, nine days' experience has given every body here a tolerably good idea of these things.

I suppose you have all sorts of jubilees over the glorious victory of Gen. Taylor over Santa Anna. Well, if you had been here yesterday you would have thought by the noise that a little patriotism had been imported into Mexico. First, Gen. Scott ordered a congratulatory address to be read to our troops, informing them of old Zachary's glorious celebration of the birthday of "the Father of his Country." Gen. Worth then managed to have correct intelligence of the battle conveyed into the city, with the intimation that we should fire salutes of joy. Yesterday, about noon, our ships of war began to thunder in the ears of the besieged enemy what our troops had done with Santa Anna's army, and to convey to them an idea of the fate that awaits them here. "Hoisting!" Hold an instant—let's see which way that big dinner pot comes! "Whizz-z-z-z!"—there it comes, circling over—almost directly for my devoted head!—there it comes, closer, closer!—now it falls down, down!—which way can a fellow dodge?—down it comes into the sand, with a heavy, dead sound, about half a mile off, and now it explodes with a noise equal to the report of a six-pounder, and the air is filled with sand, bullets and fragments of the huge shell. It is difficult to tell where a shell will strike when it comes in a line towards you; and as they have thrown a number of their dinner pots (13-inch shells) far beyond us, as well as into the lines, it behooves one to pay a little attention to the reports of heavy mortars, and throw himself down when the shells fall near him.

You can form no idea from any description I can give you of the ludicrous scenes that have been witnessed on shore here during the last few days. The northern caught two or three hundred seamen on shore. They had nothing to do and no place in particular to go to. They had been working in the water, and had left their shoes on board ship, so that all day in the old-fashioned country day prisons: their antics would bear no comparison to the shames cut up by our sailors. The country around here is covered with diminutive donkeys—the ugliest, funniest-looking creatures imaginable. The donkeys, innocent-looking animals struck Jack's fancy and afforded him infinite amusement. You could not walk ten rods on the beach without meeting a sailor, with a big grin on his cheek and a quite grin on his weather-beaten face, pulling with all his might at two head of a donkey—which in its turn had planted itself firmly upon its outstretched forelegs. Finding that neither pulling nor coaxing nor beating would effect a movement, Jack would very philosophically clasp the stubborn creature in his arms and convey him on-

ward. Day before yesterday I saw four sailors, each clasp a leg of a donkey, which was raised above their heads, and upon the back of which was quietly seated an old salt with folded arms. But I must cut short my description as the "mail" is off.

P. S. The steamer New Orleans arrived at Tampico last evening, with some 200 horses, which will in some degree make up for the loss of dragoon and battery horses. Gen. Jesup is on board the New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1847. "General Taylor never surrenders." This has become a watchword in the mouth of all the friends of the old chief, both in the military and political field. The history of its origin has been well told by Mr. Crittenden, Gen. Taylor's aid, through the New Orleans and Washington papers. In its origin, it is a most signal proof of Gen. Taylor's humanity, which is even more glorious to him than his valor; his purpose in sending Mr. C. with a flag of truce, in the midst of the action, being to leave a retreating Mexican column from destruction, by his fire, by offering to receive their surrender.

Mr. Crittenden related here, yesterday, another very interesting fact in regard to the battle. On the evening of the 22d, a number of the principal officers seeing the superior numbers and the desperation of the enemy, advised General Taylor to fall back and make a stand at Monterey or between Saltillo and that place. Gen. Taylor heard all they had to say, very attentively, and then replied: "wait, a while—and let us feel their pulse again in the morning."

Gen. Taylor had even been directed to retire to Monterey; but his reasons for making a stand in advance were given in his letter of the 14th of Feb., and in his despatch of the 1st of March, he vindicates the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat would throw the enemy far back into the interior; and he adds that no result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications have been always in jeopardy.

The result has been the best vindication of Gen. Taylor's course; but, if the result had been disastrous, as many had so much feared, Gen. Taylor alone would have been responsible for it. His judgment has, in every case, been fully confirmed by events. The administration ought, therefore, to be very willing hereafter, to follow his advice.

I have understood, indeed, that it is the purpose to adopt his advice as to the future plan of conducting the war—and that this plan does not embrace an advance to the city of Mexico. Gen. Taylor's last despatch does not indicate any design of doing any thing more to secure and defend our line of communication; and there is no proof, as yet, of the truth of the rumors lately prevalent that he was under orders to march to San Luis Potosi, and would march forthwith with such scanty forces as he could command, after securing our line of communication. General Scott's expression of a hope or expectation to meet General Taylor "in the interior of Mexico" is not perhaps indicative of any contemplated movement upon the city of Mexico. If General Taylor's advice be followed, the military operations will be confined to the maintenance of the line from Saltillo and Parras to Victoria and Vera Cruz.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We understand from reliable authority says the Matamoros flag of the 13th, that there are letters in town from Mexicans stating that Santa Anna is in full retreat to San Luis Potosi. The letters also state that he held a consultation with his principal officers after the first day's engagement, and that a retreat was then strenuously advocated.

Before the battle commenced, the Mexicans firmly believed that Gen. Taylor would retire before this vastly superior numbers, and that in his retreat they could supply themselves with provisions, of which they were in so much need—almost starving. Finding the Americans obstinate, and determined to fight for their entablatures with the fierceness of bull dogs they despaired of getting a dinner from them, and deemed it prudent to retire.

Col. Curtis's march from Camargo to offer battle to Gen. Urrea, says the Flag, appears to have opened powerfully upon that General: without risking a battle, the gallant Mexican, with his 3000 chosen troops, "all dressed in yellow buckskin," precipitately retreated towards Tula Pass.

The New Orleans Commercial Times of March 25th, states that the schooner Emma Norton, which arrived the day previous from Brazos Santiago brought the verbal information to the effect that Gen. Urrea who had occupied the country between Monterey and Camargo, had been defeated by Col. Curtis, and driven off with great loss.

The following report which we issued in a ship yesterday afternoon, was furnished us by a passenger:

Gen. Urrea, with 6000 cavalry and infantry, was between Camargo and Monterey, on the 9th instant, and Col. Curtis with the Ohio regiment, that was stationed at Camargo at the time, marched out to meet and attack them. The fight lasted for several hours, and Col. Curtis having been met by superior numbers, Urrea managed to surround him, and the Colonel was in a unpleasant dilemma, as his retreat to Camargo was cut off, when he was encouraged by the timely aid of Col. Drake, who commenced a sharp fire upon the enemy's rear. As soon as the fire was heard by Col. Curtis he made a desperate charge and effected a junction with Col. Drake, which enabled them to gain a decisive victory. Urrea retired precipitately, and the line of communication on the Rio Grande is thus entirely re-opened.

It is supposed that Gen. Taylor had reached Monterey, and was on his way to Camargo with a force sufficient to open the communication between the two points. But this is merely a rumor.

The schooner Flavius, arrived subsequently from the Brazos, having left there on the 17th; and as we could not ascertain the correctness of the above rumor, we are inclined to question its authenticity; though if Col. Curtis has met with the forces under Gen. Urrea's command, there can be no doubt as to the result.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS. We find in the Galveston Civilian of the 18th, which came by the schooner Fairy, some details of the late fight which have not before reached us. They are important, if true, and we see no reason to doubt their authenticity, in the absence of the expected official despatches from Gen. Taylor, notwithstanding the statements published in the San Louis Soldado, from which we extracted so copiously yesterday. It is there stated that the Mexican loss, in killed and wounded, was 4500 men and 1000 prisoners—among the latter Gen. Mexia and their Adjutant General.

The discomfiture of the Mexicans is described as complete, and the fugitives are represented to have been pursued by our troops as far as eighteen miles in some cases.

Gen. Taylor, during the battle, sent 500 men round to occupy the pass in the mountains, in the rear of the Mexican army. Santa Anna with 250 men, was the first to retreat, and had barely time to escape this detachment. The remainder of the Mexican army by the accounts, were hemmed in on this side of the pass, and can only effect their retreat by desperate measures, as, besides the difficulty of effecting the pass in the mountains, the desert lies beyond them in the direction of Luis Potosi, without water or other supplies. The battle ground lies about sixteen miles this side of the position in the mountains where the Mexican prisoners were taken in 1843, after having overpowered and escaped from their guard.

Despatches. Three Mexicans employed in carrying despatches from Matamoros to points above, have been captured and executed by their countrymen. Two out of three, who were employed in bringing the news of the battle from Saltillo, were killed on the way.

LIMEROCK GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1847.

I was neither made to be a THILL, NOR A LIME ROCK, IN SHORT, I WAS NOT MADE TO GO IN A TEAM, BUT TO AMBLE ALONG AS I LIKED; AND SO I DO NOT KICK, OR SPLASH OR RUN OVER ANY ONE, WHO, IN THE NAME OF COMMERCE, HAS A RIGHT TO INTERFERE. Let the good folks laugh if they will, and much good may it do them. [Signed.]

SLAVERY—No. 7.

Having shown in our former numbers, the entire unconstitutionality of Slavery in all parts of the Union, and the right of the General Government to secure personal liberty to every individual within the jurisdiction of the Federal Constitution, we commenced in our last *expedient* of carrying into execution that right at the present time. And, in answer to the objection which is the most frequently urged against such a measure, viz: that the Constitution was the result of mutual compromises and concessions among the States, and could not have been adopted without them; we replied that those compromises and concessions could not extend to the new States, and that they could claim no benefit therefrom.

Secondly, we supposed it to be urged as an objection, that, as the founders of the Constitution did not enforce that right, we should violate, by enforcing it, the good faith and lenity which the States exercised towards one another, while the Government was administered by the Fathers of the Republic. This objection, although a very unsound one, we commenced the consideration of in our last, and show, as we think, pretty conclusively, that the founders of the Constitution, believed, that in providing for the abolition of the foreign slave trade, they had taken a decisive and effectual step towards the eventual and utter extinction of slavery. That, leaving the admission of New States to be made on such terms, and under such restrictions as future Congresses might dictate, it never occurred to those patriot sages to conceive, under the strong prejudice then existing against slavery, and the universal disposition in the mind of the Nation to curtail its further extension and hasten its entire extinction, that the National Legislature would ever be so remiss in duty, as to permit any new allies to be added, by its sanction, to this odious and much reprobated system of human bondage.

But in these expectations, experience has shown that they were entirely mistaken. The confidence of those patriot sages in their immediate successors, was entirely misplaced. We have reason to believe, that had they not had the fullest confidence in the efficacy of the steps they had taken to secure the object in view, viz: the eventual extinction of slavery, they would have taken more stringent measures, even to the requirement of the unconditional surrender of the slaves on the part of the South before entering into the federal compact. At any rate, had they foreseen the magnitude of the evil to coming generations as it now exists, sure we are, that their patriotism would have permitted them to leave in this republic the seeds of so dangerous an enemy to free institutions. They would have themselves heard the lion in his den, as they did the British Lion, rather than have left a doubtful contest between Freedom and Slavery, to the hands of a degenerate posterity.

No sooner had they seen their own liberty established on a firm basis, than their own sons, unmindful of former oppression, turned the iron heel of despotism upon the weak of our own land, and instead of making it "the home of the free," they cast about them for means and appliances to revive more strongly the chains of slavery upon the oppressed of another race. The Second Congress had not risen, after the adoption of the Constitution, when the slave power, under pretence of carrying into effect that provision of the Constitution relating to the delivering up of persons held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, effected, or procured the passage of the following most unjust and impious law, which was Approved, February 12th, 1793.

"When a person held to labor in any of the U. States, or in any of the territories on the north-west, or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony, or affidavit, taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested doth, under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he or she fled."

The Constitution provides that "in suits at common law, when the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. But by this law, and the several proceedings under it, the life and liberty of an individual are considered objects of too paltry a nature, to require such protection. By this law, unconstitutional as we contend it is—a man's liberty is furnished with less protection than a pecuniary claim of twenty dollars and one cent.—For such a claim the Constitution expressly declares, that I shall be entitled to a better remedy than may be found in the wisdom or integrity of a justice of the peace. But what I would say upon this law, has been better said by Mr. Palfrey in his admirable paper upon the Slave-power when speaking of the same law. He says:— "Let a stranger appear and say that he comes from a distant State, where man holds his fellow-men in bondage, and let him persuade a stupid justice of the peace, or bribe a base one, to declare that I am the stranger's runaway slave, and there is no lawful power in Massachusetts to save me from being conveyed away to bondage, and sold in Washington or New Orleans under the whip.—Armed with a paltry justice's warrant, he shall take my wife from my side, or my infant from its cradle, and if I offer resistance, he is clothed with the whole power of the country to strike me down. Do not say that the thing would be prevented, the justice's warrant to the contrary notwithstanding. Very likely it would. But, if prevented, it would have to be by club law, which is not the kind of dependence that we, the law-abiding people of Massachusetts, approve or like in resort to. Do not say that it is not likely any justice of the peace will be cheated into doing such a wrong. Justices of the peace are not all Solomon. There are Justice Shallows even in Massachusetts, and those too, with whom a dark complexion infuses a *bad prima facie* case. Do not say that justices are always above bribery. There was a story in 1843 that a representative sold his vote, and with it the vote of the Commonwealth for the year, for a suit of clothes; and the Governor tossed him a justice's commission into the bargain. Do not say, that it is not likely such treatment of white freemen will be attempted. There is the law, and they are not often so treated, it is no thanks to their own independence or self-respect. There is the law; it says nothing of color; and by it the Governor of Massachusetts is just as liable to be carried away and sold in the southern shambles, as the blackest or least inconsiderable citizen in the Commonwealth. The law may lay, for white people, as helpless as it is insolent: but it threatens and insults Harrison Gray Otis as much as his black-black; George Dumay, of Roxbury, as much as his respectable namesake, of a different complexion, in School-street. Do not say it is not likely black freemen will be often treated in this way. If the blacks had a fair chance to tell their own story in Pennsylvania, we should know, better than we now do, how true that statement would be. At all events, the free States owe it to their good faith to their own citizens, to their decent standing before the world, to their tolerable credit with posterity, to protect their citizens against being carried away as slaves, and to protect the liberty of the humblest citizen as effectually as of the most exalted; Did ever a decent government before decline that duty? Is there any parallel to this monstrous law on the statute book of any civilized people? Did any free government, civilized or not, ever before consent that its constituents should hold their liberty by such a tenure? Did bloodstained arrogance ever before make such a claim on freedom? Did freemen ever before give up their securities, and agree to a gross affront, with so easy a compliance?"

But this is not the only law which has been enacted by the slave power which interferes with the rights of the free people of the North. The "Black Laws," so called, of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other States which have from time to time been enacted, as they pretend, for the protection of the "peculiar institution," operate as a most direct and gross infringement of the rights of the free citizens of the North, as well as a bold and unwarranted violation of the Constitution. The Constitution declares that, "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Yet, when any citizens of these free States visit, or arrive at any of the southern ports, who have the slightest trace of African descent, discoverable either in the color of the hair, or in the color of their complexion, whether they be sailors before the mast, or men of business and fortune, it is the practice of their police officers under the laws aforesaid to take them from their vessels, and even if they were officers and owners of the vessels they sailed in, it would be all the same, and shut them up in prison until their vessel is ready for her departure. If at that time they are able to pay their jail fees, and the Captain thinks it worth while to call and demand them, they are released and set on board their vessel again. But if they have not the means to pay their jail fees, and the captain will not advance them, or if he does not notify them of his departure, and demand them—which he might not be ever scrupulous to do if there were a large balance of arrears due them, or if he had some old grudge to avenge upon them—they are left and sold into perpetual slavery to answer these demands. How many are now lingering under a cruel existence in hopeless slavery, by means of these unjust laws, who were born and brought up in the free States, and have, under the Constitution and laws of the government under which they live, as much right to their liberty as any man in the land, we have no means of knowing, and probably never shall have. But when an agent is sent there from a free State, to enforce into these proceedings, and to claim the protection of the Constitution and courts of the United States which the Constitution has provided for that very purpose, with others, he is driven out of the city by a mob composed of the attorney of Charleston. And the General Government has not yet interfered, as it is bound by the Constitution to do, in behalf of the agents of our colored seamen, who are thus barbarously treated, although it has done so in behalf of the colored seamen of Great Britain, whom it was attempted to treat in the same manner.

What is a government worth to its subjects, when it fails to protect the weak as well as the strong? When the liberty of its meanest subject is not as dear to her as the incumbent of the Presidential chair? But by the Constitution, the States, in their individual capacity, have surrendered over the rights and interests of the inhabitants of one State against the aggressions of another to the protection of the General Government.—But for this, Maine, or Massachusetts, or any other free State whose subjects have been thus inhumanly treated, would be justified by the law of nations, in satisfaction and retribution, to make and enforce laws, in punishing and punishing and demoralizing their terms, until a guarantee should be given of better treatment. Such was the well deserved punishment which our own government inflicted upon Talpi and Agass for similar offences. And such an act inflicted upon Qualla Batten, a town on the Island of Sumatra,

whose inhabitants merely murdered a ship's crew, and left themselves to her opinion and dollar, which she carried out there to trade with them for pepper.

But the Free States of this Union are obliged to suffer indignities and abuses from the Slave States, which one Nation will not suffer from another, and which the States collectively will not suffer from a heathen island. Such are some of the benefits derived to the Free States, from the compromises and concessions of the Constitution. But does the reader ask, would I abolish it? I answer, No! I would stand by to the last! The Constitution is well enough. The fault is in those who administer it. I would gather up its torn and scattered fragments, and preserve them as a sacred relic of the departed spirit of liberty that burned so brightly in the hearts of those who framed it. I would cherish it as worthy of immortality, and abide the time for better days, and better men to guard its sacred guarantees.

TELEGRAPHIC. The following despatch from New York was published by the Journal yesterday afternoon.

New York, Friday April 6.

Two o'clock, P. M.

The ship Southamer arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 14th ult, inclusive. *Indian Corn* is in good demand, the importations being small, the stock rapidly decreasing and the supply exhausted. There has been some advance in the price.

Flour has fallen from 6d to 1s. per barrel.—By a change of wind, there had been thirteen large arrivals from this country, bringing a large supply.

The navigation of the Baltic will open unusually late.

American Provisions are firm, and in active demand. The Manufacturing trade at Manchester is dull—only half the mills running full time.

Cotton has fallen one eighth of a penny. The sales for the previous week being 35,000 bales.

Serious riots in Switzerland prevent the exportation of corn.

There had been a destructive inundation in Hungary, destroying much property and human lives.

The ten hour bill was agitated in the House of Commons.

The money market in London was becoming more straitened. The bank rate of interest was 4 per cent Consols were as low as 88 1-2.

There was a rumor that Parliament had dissolved.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—There has been some food riots in Scotland, and the military were called out to suppress them.

O'Connell was very ill at last accounts. Christina of Spain and her husband had left for Paris. They had openly quarreled, and the Queen had applied to the Pope for a divorce. A great Carlist outbreak was said to be in preparation.

NOTICE.—Our Subscribers at West Thomaston, who reside in the neighborhood of, and West of the Post Office, will, after the present week, find their papers at Macomber's Newspaper and Periodical Depot, Levee-corner, C. W. Robinson, Agent. Subscribers at Mill River will please send us word where they may be left.

After this No. subscribers at Union will find their papers at the Store of E. H. Ellis, Esq.

Will some one of our South Thomaston subscribers take charge of the circulation there, and send us word where they may be left.

High School.

By referring to another column it will be seen that Mr. Paine is about to remove his School to PERREY'S HALL. We are glad for Mr. Paine, for his scholars and for their parents that this change is to be made. The vestry where he has been is decidedly unfit for a school-room. It is too low, too dark and not sufficiently ventilated, and what is still worse, damp and unhealthy especially at this season.

We think of only a single objection that can be made to the Hall where the school is now to be held—and that is the location. When parents regard this rather as an advantage than an objection. The school will be free from the noise of the last part of the village—and the scholars will have the benefit of an additional exercise drawn from a longer walk.—This is very important for students and by far too much neglected. The Hall is spacious, airy, and well lighted. Its situation is most beautiful looking out as it does directly upon the Bay with its surrounding shores and the Islands.

We hope Mr. Paine will receive the patronage he deserves. Lower experience and faithful diligence have eminently qualified him to discharge the duties of his vocation, and if the parents and the children of this place lose the benefit of his valuable services we are sure it will be regretted when regret will be unavailing.

WE would particularly call the attention of our citizens to the notice in another column of "A Tea Party" to be given by the Ladies of Thomaston for the Relief of the Irish. All are aware of the fact that the Irish—who although separated from us by a broad ocean—are still our brethren, children of the same Parent—are suffering, starving, even dying by the terrible power of famine.

Let then the men and women of this favored town put away the selfish feelings that all are too prone to indulge and contribute liberally on this occasion from their abundance for the relief of their suffering fellow-men. To the people of East Thomaston in particular—thus not only affords an opportunity to do an act upon which heaven will smile, but to mingle in a social manner and cultivate feelings of union and friendship with the inhabitants of the West village, to which it is to be feared to many are now strangers.

FROM CALIFORNIA. *Indian outrages.* Captain Bexans states that a captain of a whaling ship arrived at Havana on the 11th ult, from the Pacific Ocean, where he lost his vessel, (no name or date given), and thence to Havana. This gentleman reported that the ships Susan Drew and Loo Choo, with a part of the California regiment, had arrived at Callao—no date—all well.

He also stated that the priests in California had poisoned the minds of the Indians and half-breeds against the Americans to that degree, that some thirty odd of the troops had been enticed into the interior of the country by promises of friendship, where they were butchered under circumstances of the most revolting barbarity. After tying them to the trees, it is said, they cut the flesh from their bodies and forced it down their throats.—*New Orleans Times, 24th ult.*

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New York, Friday April 6.

Two o'clock, P. M.

The ship Southamer arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 14th ult, inclusive. *Indian Corn* is in good demand, the importations being small, the stock rapidly decreasing and the supply exhausted. There has been some advance in the price.

Flour has fallen from 6d to 1s. per barrel.—By a change of wind, there had been thirteen large arrivals from this country, bringing a large supply.

The navigation of the Baltic will open unusually late.

American Provisions are firm, and in active demand. The Manufacturing trade at Manchester is dull—only half the mills running full time.

Cotton has fallen one eighth of a penny. The sales for the previous week being 35,000 bales.

Serious riots in Switzerland prevent the exportation of corn.

There had been a destructive inundation in Hungary, destroying much property and human lives.

The ten hour bill was agitated in the House of Commons.

The money market in London was becoming more straitened. The bank rate of interest was 4 per cent Consols were as low as 88 1-2.

There was a rumor that Parliament had dissolved.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—There has been some food riots in Scotland, and the military were called out to suppress them.

O'Connell was very ill at last

CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ!

One Thousand Mexicans Killed and Wounded—Only Twenty-five Americans Killed, and Wounded.

The following account of the capture of Vera Cruz is from the *Pensacola Gazette* of April 14th.

The Princeton sailed from Vera Cruz in the 29th ult., and brings the glorious intelligence of the reduction of that city, with the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and their unconditional surrender to our arms.

We are indebted to one of the officers of the P. for the following summary of the proceedings in this most brilliant achievement—an achievement that will record more to the glory of our army and marine, among the nations abroad, than any that has yet had place in our annals.

The following is the narrative:

March 9.—Disembarkation of troops commenced.

13th.—Investment of the city completed.

18th.—Trenches open at night.

22d.—City summoned to surrender.—On refusal 7 mortars opened a fire of bomb shells.

24th.—Navy battery of three long 32 pounders and three 68 pounders, Patuxent guns, opened a fire in the morning—at the distance of 700 yards.

25th.—Another battery of four 21 pounders and three mortars opened this day. The naval battery opened a breach in the walls of the city. The fire was very destructive to the town.

26th.—Early in the morning, the enemy proposed for a surrender.

Commissioners on the American side—Generals Worth and Pillow, and Col. Totten.

27th.—Negotiations completed; city and castle surrendered; Mexican troops marched out, laid down their arms; American troops occupied the city and batteries of the town and castle. At noon, on that day, the American ensign was hoisted over both, and was saluted by our vessels: the garrison, of about 4000 men laying down their arms as prisoners of war, and being sent to their homes on parole—five generals, 60 superior officers, and 270 company officers, being among the prisoners.

Total loss of the American army, from the day of landing, March 9th, is sixty-five persons killed and wounded. Officers killed, Capt. John R. Vinton, 5th artillery; Capt. Albertus 2d infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, Wounded—Lieut. Col. Dickinson of South Carolina volunteers, severely; A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

Of the Mexicans the slaughter is said to have been immense.

The commanding General was stationed in the city, while his second in command held the Castle.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Telegraph at Philadelphia has the following news:

The mail from New Orleans has arrived bringing advices up to the 4th inst.

The papers contain details of the bombardment of Vera Cruz. One half of which was destroyed.

The Mexican loss is about 1000, one half of which consists of women and children.

Gen. Velasco is among the killed.

The troops dispersed by Col. Harney were *Rancheros*, and were not commanded by Gen. La Vega.

Gen. Quitman's Brigade was to leave on the 30th ult. to attack Alvarado. Gun boats and steamers were to accompany him.

It was the intention of Gen. Scott to push on towards the city of Mexico.

Santa Anna had arrived at the capital, and was desirous of peace.

He had put a stop to the Revolutions.

The steamer *Hunter* had arrived at New Orleans, with the latest intelligence from the Brazos.

Gen. Taylor was still in pursuit of Gen. Iruera.

HOISTING OF THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE CASTLE AND FORTS.

At 9 o'clock, Gen. Worth's and Gen. Pillow's Brigade formed about 300 yards apart, opposite each other, and the Mexicans marched out stacked their arms and marched off. Our troops then moved in column into the city at 2 o'clock, planted the Star Spangled Banner on the walls, where but a short time previous had waved that of a vain and conceited foe.

The stars and stripes went up first on Fort Santiago, then on Fort Concepcion, and then on the Castle and other places. Each flag went up received the national salute, which was answered by the squadron, the yards or our vessels were manned and our colors hoisted with three cheers.

Com. Perry was present in the *Musquito* fleet, under Capt. Tamm, at the evacuation and surrender.

ESTIMATE OF MEXICAN LOSS.

The Mexicans variously estimated their loss at from 500 to 1000 killed and wounded, but all agree that the loss among the soldiery is comparatively small and the destruction among the women and children is very great.

Among their killed is Gen. Felix Valdez, an officer of some celebrity.

AMERICAN LOSS.

Our loss in the Army and Navy is about 25 killed and wounded, but many of them slightly. Among our killed are two officers of the army and one of the navy.

Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Lieut. Neill and Baldwin, I am happy to state, are recovering very fast, and the wounded generally are doing well.

At the time of the surrender, the Mexicans had but two days' ammunition and three days' subsistence, which accounts for their generally withholding their fire during the night.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION IN THE CITY.—The destruction in the city is most awful; one half of it destroyed. Houses are blown to pieces, and furniture scattered in every direction—the streets torn up, and the strongest buildings seriously damaged.

Gen. Scott has certainly achieved a great, glorious and almost bloodless victory over an enemy in a position that was considered impregnable.

Col. Harney with about 500 dragoons, engaged and put to rout about 2000 Mexicans.

At the annual meeting in Camden on Monday last, April 5th—

Thomas B. Groves was chosen Moderator.

William Carlton, Town Clerk.

Selections—James Tolman, Thomas B. Groves, William A. Norwood.

Treasurer—John Brown.

Collector—John Annis.

Superintendent School Committee—Joshua G. Norwood, Alden L. Tyler, H. H. Cleveland.

Andilors—Stephen Barrows, Samuel G. Adams, William Merriam.

A Tea Party.

For the Relief of the Irish.

Will be given by the Ladies of Thomaston at STIMPSON'S HALL on Thursday, the 15th, at 6 o'clock P. M.—if the weather is favorable, if not, the first pleasant evening after.

All are invited to attend.

West Thomaston, April 11th, 1847.

MR. PAINE'S SCHOOL.

This school instead of being taught in the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting house as has been heretofore noticed, will open on Monday the 19th, inst. in Paine's Hall. Instruction will be given in the French language by a competent teacher.

As soon as suitable apparatus can be obtained, an additional advantage will be obtained by lectures in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy. Doct. Staw will deliver a lecture each week on Physiology, at which time a general invitation will be extended to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the place.

WE would invite the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Geo. W. Warren & Co., "LADIES' EXCHANGE, 192 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON, opposite Marlboro' Hotel. This is the most elegant and most extensive Dry Goods establishment in the city. Persons who visit the City wishing to purchase dry goods, cannot do better than to give them a call.

IMPORTANT. WANTED.—By the inhabitants of Thomaston, 100,000 LBS BUTTER.—Farmers in Union, have put on us—particularly in the Printers.

Had we space an apology should be given for the deficiency of reading matter this week.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Steven, Mr. William H. Rogers of Boston to Miss Adelaide Weston of Friendship Me.

In Boston, Mr. LITTLETON T. MORGAN, of this town, to Mr. LINDA B. PARKER of North Hampton, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this town John G. Edwards, son of W. H. and Ann Hills, aged 6 months.

A child of the name of Angel wings, is floating over me, fond and free: And still that gladdest infant sings, Grieve not dear mother, not for me!

In Jonesboro, Washington County April 1st, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Samuel M. Marston aged 50.—[New Hampshire papers please copy.]

Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF EAST THOMASTON.

ARRIVED.

9th, Sch. Egal Ingraham, Portsmouth.

Sarah Maria, Myres, Boston.

Minerva, this do.

Henry Clay, Lovejoy, do.

Gen. Jackson, Pierce, Bath.

Postilion, Perry, Boston.

Francis, Tarbox, Bath.

Mount Hope, Dyer, Boston.

Union, Hall, do.

Orion, Post, do.

Corn, Perry, do.

Eagle, Haskell, Mobile, via Boston.

Hera, Spear, Belfast.

Mary Snow, Stover, Boston.

Gen. Warren, Holmes, N. York.

Texas, Pillsbury, do.

S AILED.

9th, Sch. Joseph Farwell, Anies, New York.

Tasso, Fuller, do.

Lex, Jameson, do.

Mary Farley, Ingraham, do.

Yankee, Hewitt, do.

Martha, Thomas, Newburyport.

Hera, Spear, Belfast.

Concor, Brown, Boston.

Charles, Wheeler, New York.

Euro, Brown, Boston.

Packet, Wheeler, N. York.

Avenger, Simonson, New Orleans.

Sarah Maria, Myres, Boston.

Watchman, Rhodes, do.

Orion, Post, do.

Notice.

DR. HARDING would inform his friends and the Public that he has removed from his former residence to the house recently occupied by Wm. A. Farnsworth, E. q., at the corner above Larkin Street, and newly opposite the University first Meetinghouse. Dr. H. solicits a continuance of Public Patronage.

East Thomaston April 11th, 12th.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

DENTIS & BARRETT.

HAVE just returned from Boston, and are opening a Splendid Assortment of

Rich and Fashionable Dry Goods.

Adapted to the present and approaching SEASON.

THEIR stock—consisting of English, French, and American articles—has been selected with great care, and with their former large assortment, comprises one of the most extensive varieties ever offered in this Village. The following are among the many goods purchased for Cash, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.

CARPETINGS.

All Wool, of a Superior Quality, direct from the Factory; Cotton and Straw, do. from Auction; Berry & Coolidge's Oil Cloth CARPETS, all widths, constantly on hand. All Wool BORDERS.

100 SHAWLS,

OF EVERY SHADE & FIGURE!

Varying in price from \$1.00 to \$18.

A prime assortment of Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings and Drillings, &c. &c.

50 Pieces Scotch Ginghams.

25 Pieces Check & Muslin CAMBRI.

Laurens—Prints—Linen, &c.

BROADCLOTHS—CASSIMERES!

SATINETTS AND VESTINGS—

together with a first rate assortment of

West India Goods, Provisions

CORRAGE, WOODEN WARE AND CROCKERY.

All of the above goods were bought at extremely low prices and will be sold Cheap for Cash by

DENNIS & BARRETT,

At the old stand of SISK & DENNIS,

East Thomaston April 13th, 12th.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS can be had at

MACOMBER'S—Old Post Office Bookstore.

East Thomaston April 11th, 12th.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

B. C. SOMERBY,

WOULD inform the citizens of East Thomaston and vicinity, that he has taken the Store two doors South of the Post Office, where he intends keeping a prime assortment of

Custom Made Boots and Shoes.

of the most Fashionable Styles, and of the best Materials and Workmanship, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He would offer also a prime assortment of

INDIA RUBBERS,

Selected from a recent importation and will be SOLD VERY CHEAP.

Boots & Shoes Made to Order.

—REPAIRING—

Executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO—India Rubbers repaired neatly at short notice.

Purchasers of Boots, Shoes & Rubbers will find it for their advantage to call before buying elsewhere as every article will be sold at the

Very lowest prices for Cash.

E. Thomaston, April 13, 12th.

Save Your Dollars!!

Reader, if you want

PAPER HANGINGS,

—Go To—

MACOMBER'S,

WHO is now opening the most beautiful collection ever received in Thomaston. By so doing you will be sure to save money, as Macomber has the reputation of, and does sell every article he offers at the lowest possible price.

Remember, this is the time to decorate your rooms, so give Macomber a call.

12 3c

First Trip of the Season.

STEAMER GOVERNOR, leaves

East Thomaston, for Camden, Belfast, Frankfort and Eastport, on

Friday, April 16th, at noon.

[12 1c] C. A. MACOMBER, Agent.

LAST FOR THE SEASON.

STEAMER PORTLAND, will leave

East Thomaston, for Camden, Belfast, Frankfort and Eastport, on

Friday, April 16th, at noon.

[12 1c] C. A. MACOMBER, Agent.

To the Hon. JOEL MILLER, Esq., Judge

of Probate, within and for the Eastern

District, County of Lincoln.

RESPECTFULLY represents MARY ANNE

BARRETT, minors and children of KESOR

BUTTER, late of Thomaston deceased, that the said

Minors are seized and possessed of one undivided

fifth part each of the following described pieces

and parcels of real estate situated in Thomaston,

viz: A lot of land bounded as follows, Southerly

by land of John Sterling and Dexter Bennett,

Westerly by Mill River, (so called) Northerly by

land of Samuel Allen and Merriam Austin, and

Easterly by land of John and James Moore, containing

about sixty acres, being the homestead of

said Barrett. Also, one other lot, a quarry, situated

in said Thomaston on the flat (so called), containing

1-2 an acre; also, two other small lots of

land, also, a lot of land situated near the

Plantation in Warren, containing 3 acres. And

that it would be for the benefit of said Minors and

all concerned that the same should be sold and

the proceeds put out and secured to them on

interest.

Wherefore he prays that he may be licensed

and authorized to sell the same at Public or Private

sale.

Dated at Thomaston, this 31st day of March,

A. D. 1847.

LINCOLN, ss.—At a Probate Court held

at Thomaston, within and for the County

of Lincoln, on the 31st day of March, A.

D. 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the said

Petitioners give notice to all persons interested in

said Estate, to appear at a Court of Probate to

be holden at Thomaston on first day of June

next, by causing a copy of said Petition with this

Order to be published three weeks successively

previous to said Court in the *Line Rock Gazette*, a

paper printed at Thomaston.

JOEL MILLER, Judge of Probate.

Attest: B. FALES, Register.

A true copy: Attest B. FALES, Register.

5th 12.

To the Honorable NATH'L GROTON, Esq.,

Judge of Probate within and for the

County of Lincoln.

RESPECTFULLY represents ISRAEL THORNDIKE,

late Administrator of the Estate of ROBERT

THORNDIKE, late of Thomaston and County

deceased, that the Personal Estate of the said deceased

is not sufficient by the sum of one hundred

dollars to answer the just debts which he owed:—

He therefore prays that he may be empowered and

licensed to sell so much of the Real Estate of the

said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the said

sum and with incidental charges. Said Real Estate

being the Reversion of Power of the widow Abigail

Thordike, deceased, wife of said Robert, in his

homestead Estate; and as a partial sale would

injure the residue of said reversion, he prays that

he may be licensed to sell the whole of the same.

ISRAEL THORNDIKE.

LINCOLN, ss.—At a Court of Probate,

held at Thomaston in said County on the

5th day of November, A. D. 1846—

On the foregoing petition Ordered, that the Petitioners

give notice to all persons interested in said Estate to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Thomaston on the 1st day of May next, by causing a copy of said Petition with this Order to be published three weeks successively previous to said Court in the *Line Rock Gazette*, a paper published at East Thomaston.

NATH'L GROTON, Judge of Probate.

LIME ROCK CHIPS.

THE SABBATH.
D. O. COLEMAN.
How sweet upon this sacred day,
In prayer and praise to meet,
And join devotion with the saints,
Around the mercy seat.
Each wandering thought, impure desire,
Each careless look away!
Intrude not in our minds, when we
Would worship God and pray.
The sacred hours which He has given,
Pollution should not stain;
'Tis only when we live for Heaven,
The Sabbath is our gain.
Sweet day! blest hours! we would not lose
The joys that steal within,
When we devoutly pray, for years
Of pleasure and of sin.

LOOK FORWARD.
One year the nearer, wife,
Are we to death;
Time, love, that meeteth life,
Garners our breath.
Let not thy dear face own
Looks of distress;
If days of love are gone,
Sorrow is less.
Look forward cheerily—
Hope to the last!
Wouldst thou live wearily,
Cling to the past.

There are about 300 "rich men" in Boston; that is to say, worth \$100,000 and upwards.

NAVY. The U. S. Ship Levant arrived at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 10 from Valparaiso, and remained in port 13th, to sail in about ten days for Norfolk.

When the Broux Powder Mills were blown up, the Boston line of Telegraph wires were cut in twain, as if by a knife.

Col. CRISHING, of the Volunteer Regiment from this State, passed through Savannah on the 20th inst. on his way to Mexico.

Mines of lead, copper, silver, and quicksilver, have been discovered in California. The quicksilver mine is 70 miles North of Monterey, and 10 miles from San Jose.

We understand that 2d Lt. Seth Williams, of this town, has been promoted to the office of First Lieutenant, and is now acting as Aid to Maj. Gen. Patterson.—Augusta Age.

It is said that Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, late Minister to England is about to fix himself for life on a farm in Albemarle county, Virginia, situated not far from the resting place of the illustrious Jefferson.

To KEEP CHIMNEYS CLEAN. Instead of plastering the inside of chimneys the usual way, take mortar made with one peck of salt to each bushel of lime, adding as much sand and loam as will render it fit to work, and then lay on a thick coat. If the chimney has no offsets for the soot to lodge on, it will continue perfectly clean, and free from all danger of taking fire. A trial of three years warranted this assertion.

SALT VERSUS WORMS. The Western Spectator says that a friend who raises many vegetables for market, always sows salt over his grounds to destroy the worms. Cabbages are always liable to be destroyed by them, and if half a spoonful of cheap salt should be placed near a cabbage plant it would prove a terror to these evil doers.

THE POET. "The character of the poet," it has been justly remarked, "is in every country the same. Fond of enjoying the present; careless of the future; his conversation that of a man of sense; his actions, those of a fool! Of fortitude to stand unmoved at the bursting of an earthquake, yet of sensibility to be affected by the breaking of a tea cup!"

GUARDIAN ANGELS. An unknown man was found at midnight, dead drunk, among some casks on the pier foot of Peck Slip, and lying upon his body were three little girls. The children had found their father in this sad plight, and instead of leaving him to his fate, were watching over him, weeping as if their little hearts were broken, and shivering under the influence of the cold night wind. When the motherless children were discovered, the youngest was in a deep sleep, with its soft, pale cheek lying on the bloated breast of its father.

AN ELEGANT COMPLIMENT. The celebrated Volney, while in this country, being about to visit Virginia, paid his respects to Washington, then President of the United States, and requested a letter of recommendation, to which Washington responded by presenting him with the following note:
"The bearer, C. F. Volney, so well known and admired in the literary world, needs no recommendation from GEORGE WASHINGTON.
President of the United States."

THE STAR AND TRIANGLE, the organ of the Sons of Temperance, of this city, is to be united with the Cold Water Fountain at Gardiner. Bro. WESTON is to have the editorial charge of the allied forces. "The Star in the Fountain" would be a beautiful emblem of this hopeful and happy union.

Regretting Bro. Weston's departure from us, and that "the radiance of the culminated Star" is to come from so distant a heaven, we still with deepest sincerity pray for, and prophecy good success to the new enterprise. Bro. Weston is a good fellow, a good writer, and is sustained with energy, will make the Fountain an excellent paper.—Bangor Gazette.

MORALITY OF SIAMEN. It is ascertained from tables accurately and carefully compiled, that eleven-sixteenths of those who follow the sea, die by shipwreck. The average of deaths annually among this much neglected class, is 15,000, and one winter alone, 2500 perished by shipwreck on the coast of New England. Attention is now excited to the moral condition of seamen, and the effort now making in their behalf, if zealously carried out, must tend to the most beneficial results. [N. Y. Courier.

DISSOLUTION OF OLD PREJUDICES. The moral aspect of the world is everywhere brightening with promise of a better era in the history of man. Turkey, China, Cochinchina are making most important movements towards civil and religious freedom. A recent letter from China, published in the Augsburg Gazette, alluding to accounts from Canton, says:
"We are approaching towards a very interesting epoch. In ten years hence the state of affairs in Eastern Asia will considerably change. There is a sentiment of liberty developing itself in China which is bringing about with rapid strides the ruin of the existing form of government. Thousands of persons assemble to discuss on matters connected with the destiny of the human race. A spark is appearing among the people, which will not be long in breaking out into a flame. Keying, now governor general of Canton, dare take no step without the consent of the people."
Min-Meah, the ruler of Anam, Sovereign of all Cochinchina, Tonquin and Cambodia, a chief of thirty millions of men, who, after the example of the Emperor of China, had constantly refused all relations with foreign powers had recently deceased; and it is said that his successor is determined to open the ports of the Empire of Anam to the vessels of all commercial nations.

A MOST COMFORTABLE INVENTION. An Elegant Shoe. A friend has called our attention to an invention which appears likely to become universally adopted as it certainly deserves to be. The name which the deserving inventor, Messrs. Dupont & Hyatt, of this city, have given to it, is the "Congress Shoe." It is made to fit the foot and ankle with elegant precision, close as a stocking, and yet when drawn on the foot there is no lacing or buttoning, the usual annoyance being dispensed with by the substitution of gores of gum elastic shirred goods attached to the upper at both sides, and so elastic as to admit the foot without the least trouble, affording a perfect fit, and acting at the same time as an elastic brace to the ankle joint, greatly facilitating the migratory powers of the wearer. In addition to its great comfort and convenience it is elegant in appearance, and does not cost more than the ordinary laced boots or shoes. At the South, where high boots are both necessary and uncomfortable, the Congress shoe will have great favor, and we predict for it, at no very distant day, universal adoption.—Farmer and Mechanic.

ACCIDENT—HEROISM OF A GIRL—INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF A MAN. The house of Mr. Abaz Cole, of Conesville, in this county, was burnt on Tuesday afternoon last. A small girl, aged about fifteen, had been left in charge of two little children, one quite small. While she was milking near the house, she discovered the flames and rushed to the door. She could hear the children crying, but on opening the door the smoke and heat almost suffocated her. She called to a man named Giles Wright, who happened to come up just then, to secure the children. To his eternal disgrace, if true, he refused, and the young and slender girl, only fifteen years old, went through the smoke and flames, and saved the two little infants unharmed. [Scholar's Repub.

PLATE FOR Mrs. CHASE. The service of plate procured by the New Orleans Committee, and destined to be presented to Mrs. Ann Chase, of Tampico, by the ladies of New Orleans, for heroic conduct and coolness during the troubles there last autumn, consists of two large and massive silver pitchers, with a salver, all lightly finished and elaborately ornamented. Each pitcher bears the following inscription, surrounded with a wreath of oak leaves: "Presented to Mrs. Ann Chase, by the citizens of New Orleans, as a tribute of respect for her noble conduct, which secured to the United States Government, on the 14th day of November, 1847, the possession of the city of Tampico, Mexico. N. Orleans, March 15, 1847."

The gift does honor to the spirited and patriotic donors, and shows their appreciation of high moral courage coupled with heroic deeds.

THE GALE of 27th ult. was very severe, and on the south shore of the Cape the tide was unusually high. At Hyannis the water rose within three inches as high as in the great October gale. There are a considerable number of fishing vessels and coasters ashore, several wharves and stores injured, but the gross amount of damage is not large. At Hyannis, the vessels in port rode out the gale without damage. The wharf and pier of Frederick Scudder, Esq. was entirely destroyed—loss about \$600. The wharf of Capt. Alexander Baxter was injured. At Bass River the tide was very high. The salt store of Mr. Zeno Kelly was undermined by the waves, and about 300 bushels of salt therein was lost.—Yarmouth Register.

CAPTAIN KID'S TREASURE FOUND. A letter from Mr. J. Bradley at Cadwell's Landing, on the North River announces that the long continued search with the diving bell was renewed last week about 100 yards south of Collier Dam, and that in course of two days a cup and fourteen bars silver, and a box containing antique jewels, set with diamonds and other precious stones, were fished up from the wreck of Kidd's vessel. The whole valued at \$100,000.

TO CLAIRVOYANTS. Wanted, for the Post Office Department, one thousand clairvoyants of irreproachable character, to examine letters under the new law providing that letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package, under a penalty of \$10, unless sent to foreign countries. [Yankee Doodle.]

According to astronomers, the tail of the new comet swept over the earth yesterday, as it whirled off into the vast regions of space. This will account, perhaps, for the unusual chilliness of the atmosphere at this season.

GEN. TAYLOR is a liberally educated man, and is a good Greek and Latin scholar. This will account for the simplicity and elegance of his despatches.—Philadelphia Inq.

UNITED STATES ARMY!!



Recruiting Service.
WANTED for the UNITED STATES ARMY. Able Borne Men, between the ages of 18 and 25 years, being above 5 feet 8 inches high, of good character, and of respectable standing among their fellow citizens. None need apply to enter the service, but those who are determined to serve honestly and faithfully, the period of their enlistment, viz: "during the war" with Mexico, or for the term of five years as the recruit may elect.

Pay of Artillery and Infantry Sergeants and Barlees when enlisting.	Pay of Dragoons and Cavalry Sergeants when enlisting.
Pay per month.	Pay per month.
Pay per year.	Pay per year.
Pay per 5 years.	Pay per 5 years.
Pay per 10 years.	Pay per 10 years.
Pay per 15 years.	Pay per 15 years.
Pay per 20 years.	Pay per 20 years.
Pay per 25 years.	Pay per 25 years.
Pay per 30 years.	Pay per 30 years.
Pay per 35 years.	Pay per 35 years.
Pay per 40 years.	Pay per 40 years.
Pay per 45 years.	Pay per 45 years.
Pay per 50 years.	Pay per 50 years.
Pay per 55 years.	Pay per 55 years.
Pay per 60 years.	Pay per 60 years.
Pay per 65 years.	Pay per 65 years.
Pay per 70 years.	Pay per 70 years.
Pay per 75 years.	Pay per 75 years.
Pay per 80 years.	Pay per 80 years.
Pay per 85 years.	Pay per 85 years.
Pay per 90 years.	Pay per 90 years.
Pay per 95 years.	Pay per 95 years.
Pay per 100 years.	Pay per 100 years.

A bounty of TWELVE DOLLARS will be paid to each recruit enlisted for the Artillery or Infantry army. Besides the monthly pay, as above stated, one rate per day is allowed the every soldier, which is amply sufficient for his subsistence—also a large supply of comfortable and genteel clothing. Good quarters and fuel are at all times furnished; and every attention will be paid to making those men who may enlist, and are determined to serve their country in good faith, comfortable and contented with their situation. The best medical attendance is always provided for the sick soldier; and no deduction of pay is made during the period he is unable to perform his duty. Should the soldier be disabled in the line of his duty, the laws provide a pension for him.

By the above it will be seen that the pay and allowances are respectable, and that, with prudence and economy, the monthly pay of the soldier may be laid up—as everything requisite for his comfort and convenience is furnished by the Government including his sugar and coffee.—The prudent soldier, therefore, may readily save from \$120 to \$1500 during his enlistment of Five Years; and at the expiration of the term he can, if he chooses, purchase a small farm in any of the western States, and there settle himself comfortably on his own land, for the rest of his life. And in addition to the above, they will each receive 100 acres of land, or \$100 at his option. See act of Congress passed Feb'y. 1847.

The sum of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall bring to the rendezvous an able bodied recruit, who shall be regularly enlisted. The citizen should present his recruit to the Lieutenant and not to the recruiting Sergeants.

ALBERT TRACY, Recruiting 1st. Lieut. U. S. 9th Infy., Recruiting Reserve Force, E. Thomaston, March 29th, 1847. 10

Administratrix Sale.
PURSUANT to license granted by Hon. J. MILLER, Judge of Probate within and for the Eastern District of the County of Lincoln, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of Col. Wm. S. Ulmer late of Thomaston deceased, as shall produce the sum of \$270. The estate to be sold is situated on Ulmer's Point, so called, being known by the name of "Old Point," and consists: 1st, of a piece of Land known as the Widow's dower therein; 2d, a small strip of Land near the dwelling house lately occupied by said Ulmer, excepting the Widow's dower in same; 3d, the right of redemption of the House and place of the said Ulmer—the sum having been conveyed by deed of Mortgage to John Crockett to secure the payment of \$1000 in one year from the 19th of April 1843, which deed is recorded in the Register of Deeds for the Eastern District of the County of Lincoln, Vol. 8, Page 93. At the same time the redemption of the Widow's dower will be sold. For a more particular description of the above real estate, reference is made to the title deeds of said Wm. S. Ulmer on record in said Eastern District.

LOUISA B. ULMER, Administratrix. East Thomaston, March 30th, 1847. 5c10

Notice of Foreclosure.
WHEREAS—on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1841, John Erskine and Charles Glidden of Jefferson, in the County of Lincoln, made, executed, and delivered to Paul Percey of Alna, a Mortgage Deed of a certain parcel of land situated in said Jefferson, being same that is described in said Mortgage Deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Lincoln County, Vol. 180, page 399, reference to said Deed being had for a more particular description—which said Mortgage Deed and premises were duly assigned and transferred by said Percey, by deed under his hand, duly sealed, acknowledged, delivered and dated the tenth day of October, A. D. 1846, to Charles Glidden, aforesaid, which assignment is recorded in said Registry, Vol. 184, Page 205; and the conditions of said Mortgage deed having been broken the said Glidden by reason thereof claims a foreclosure. Said mortgage deed was originally given to secure to said Percey or his assigns the payment of three hundred and sixty-one dollars, viz: \$100 in one year and interest; \$100 in two years and interest; \$100 in three years and interest; and \$61 in three years and six months and interest. CHAS. GLIDDEN, Jr.

By his Attorney, Geo. W. BARNES, Jefferson, March 15th, 1847. 10 3w

Sheriff's Sale.
Lincoln ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public House kept by Edw. Boyles, in the town of Thomaston, all the right title and interest JOHN HALL, of Warren in said County, has or had at the time of the attachment on the original writ, by virtue of a Bond, contract or agreement with James Starrett of Warren, to a Deed of conveyance of the land and buildings where said Hall now lives; also, all the right title and interest which he, the said Hall owns, holds, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement of the same land.

A. YOUNG, Deputy Sheriff. Thomaston, April 3d, 1847.



Is the most powerful preparation in use, as hundreds can testify, for the cure of RHEUMATISM. In all its varieties. It is not contended that it will cure all cases, but will do everything that can be done by any external remedy, and it is fully believed, more than any other ever offered to the public. It is also recommended for PAINS in the Back, Side, Breast, Head, and Teeth, Sore Throat, Blisters, Chills, Spasms, &c. This LINIMENT is manufactured and sold by H. K. HINKLEY, Apothecary, Portland, Me.

For sale by the following AGENTS: East Thomaston, E. S. BLAISDELL. West do. OLIVER ROBINSON. Warren, M'Cullum & Fuller, P. Boggs. Nobleboro', A. Lathrop, J. L. Shuman. Bristol, E. B. Richards, F. Wheeler. Camden, S. P. Keller. St. George, R. Martin. Belfast, W. O. Poor, Washburn and Jordan. Remember—the only Agent in East Thomaston is E. S. BLAISDELL. Feb 21, 1847. ly 5

Wharfage and Storage, KEY WEST, FLA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has permanently established himself in the Wharfage and Commission business at this place, and trusts by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to meet with a share of patronage. The facilities offered by him, for storing and receiving goods, cannot be surpassed by any establishment upon the Key—as his warehouse joins the wharf which is the centre one on the Island. JAMES FILOR. Key West, (Fla.) Oct. 1846. 1yr39

WEBB & LOW, Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF LUMBER, WOOD, BARK, BARRELS, BRICK AND— EASTERN PRODUCE. Also dealers in W. I. GOODS, BUTTER, CHEESE & FRUIT No. 1 Lewis' Street, opposite Lewis' Wharf. BOSTON.

ALBERT WEBB, CHAS. L. LOW, N. B. Ship Stores put up at short notice. Aug. 19, 31st.

QUINCY HOUSE, BY ELLI WEENLOCK, KEPT ON STRICTLY PRINCIPLES, No. 1 BRATTLE SQUARE, Opposite Brattle Street Church, 37 6w BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE PARAY STEVENS, CORNER OF CLINTON & BLACKSTONE STS. Boston.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, McGill & Fearing, CONGRESS SQUARE AND DEVONSHIRE STREET. BOSTON.

BOYNTON & MILLER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN West India Goods, Ship Chandlery, Ship stores and FLOUR.

Nos. 22 & 24 Eastern Rail Road Wharf, SEYMOUR BOYNTON, LEANDER MILLER. BOSTON.

ATKINS & STEEDMAN, IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE AND— Paper Hangings. No. 13, MERCHANTS' ROW, ISRAEL ATKINS, DANIEL B. STEEDMAN. BOSTON.

SETH WHITTIER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 21, LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

Particular attention given to the sale of Eastern Produce, Wood, Bark, Brick, Lime, &c. Liberal advances made on Consignments.

GARLAND & CUNNINGHAM, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Baltimore.

REFER TO—Messrs. E. D. Peters & Co.—Josiah Bradley & Co., Joshua Sears, Esq., Boston. M. Shepard, T. P. Pingree, D. Pingree, Salem. Severance & Dorr, Augusta. S. W. Robinson, Bangor.

Lewiston Tweeds, CASSIMERE, DOESKINS, SATINETT & FLANNELS, For sale by— JOSEPH HEWETT Agent For Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Co.

MARLBORO HOTEL, TEMPERANCE HOUSE, JOHN COE, No. 229, WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

WILLIAM BATTIE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, EAST THOMASTON, ME. 67

Freedom Notice. THIS certifies that I have this day given to my son Frederic Sidelinger, Jr., the remainder of his time, to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. FREDERIC SIDELINGER. Witness, T. G. PILLSBURY, Nobleboro', March 18th, 1847.



CONSUMPTION, And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balm" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a DISEASED LIVER. On this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected PERMANENT CURES, after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in Asthma, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing. It not only emanates from a regular Physician but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, to make it a mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous. That Consumption may not wear its crown, if this medicine be resorted to in time.

Opinion of a regular Physician. Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner. NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!! All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are in every respect true. The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This has caused several unprincipled counterfeits and imitations to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed by J. B. Wistar. Address all orders to Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS.—East Thomaston, C. A. Macomber, West Thomaston, T. Fogg, Warren, O. S. Andrews and S. B. Wetherbee, Woburn, W. H. Barnard, Camden, J. Jones. Sold also by agents generally. 1yr11

East Thomaston BOOK STORE, Genuine Patent Medicines, AT THE EAST THOMASTON BOOK STORE.

FOLGER'S Ointment, or all-healing Balsam. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters; Sherman's Cough Lozenges; Headache Lozenges; and Cough Lozenges; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a sure cure for the piles; McAllister's all-healing ointment, and world's salve. Brandreth's Pills, Indian Vegetable Pills, Rush's Health Pills, Pure's Pills, Poor Man's Plaster, Ward's Vegetable Cough Candy, Sear's Blood Root Pills, Singor Coated Pills, Oldridge's Bala of Columbia, for the Hair, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Hungarian Balsam of Life; Hay's Liniment, for the Piles; Johnson's Opodeldoc; Cephalic Snuff; Extract of Lemon; Benson's Damiana Bitters. All kinds of Hair Oils. A fresh supply of Thompson's Medicines.

J. WAKEFIELD, E. Thomaston, May 5, 1847.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of QUINTARD & THOMPSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. K. THOMPSON is duly authorized to collect all demands and to use the name of the firm in liquidation of the same, and of their affairs.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, AARON K. THOMPSON. New York, May 1, 1846.

The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business, under the firm of THOMPSON & HUNTER, at 24 South Street. They will pay particular attention to effecting Insurance on Vessels and Cargoes, and purchasing Flour and Corn on Commission.

AARON K. THOMPSON, MAURICE HUNTER, New York, May 1, 1846. n17

DAVID G. PLUMMER, WHOLESALE DEALER, 10 1-2 Market Square, Portland.

IS ASKED for TOLMAN'S INDELIBLE INK (used without a preparation.) It is warranted not to impair or corrode the finest enamel, and for color and durability, is fully equal to the best in use.

Also Combs, Brushes, Pencils, Cutlery, Buttons, Walves, Suspensors, Thread, MILLINERY & STATIONERY ARTICLES. Jewelry and Perfumery, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames. Feb. 19, 1847. 61

Rankin, Whitlock & Royster, Commission Merchants and Ship Brokers, RICHMOND, Va.

WOULD give notice to the Shippers of Lumber, owners of vessels, and other friends in Thomaston, that they still carry on a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and are prepared to transact all business entrusted to their care; thanking them for their liberal patronage, they hope, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

All letters and papers directed to our care, will be forwarded to the vessel they belong, immediately. —References— Edward Robinson, William Singer, Knott Crockett, J. G. Lovejoy, Larkin Snow, } Thomaston. n31st

HENRY FISHER, Commission Merchant; AND—SHIP BROKER. No. 89 Cary Street, RICHMOND, Virginia.

PAYS particular attention to the Sale of LIME, PLASTER, HAY, and other Northern Produce, and also to the Freighting of vessels. Oct. 27, 1846. 1yr 11

Union Woolen Factory. VDS of CASSIMERE, FOLDED CLOTHS, SATINETT and FLANNELS, for sale at South Union. WM. GLEASON. Dec 16 45 11

F. BROWN'S



SSARAPILLARA & TOMATO BITTERS. A very highly recommended by most of the first Physicians in Boston, Portland, N. Bedford, Salem, Lowell, and in many other places where they have become in general use by them in all complaints where a general alterative to the system is required.

BROWN'S SSARAPILLARA & TOMATO BITTERS will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency and Sinking of the Stomach, Lassness of Spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Itch of the Liver, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Catarrhus, and all diseases caused by impurities of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Pastors, Clerks, Seamen, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results. They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of blood, and impart to the worn and exhausted system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

Piles!! Piles!! Brown's Sarsaparilla will be found a certain remedy for that dreadful and most troublesome disease. Cases have been cured after all other remedies have been tried without having the least effect.

Coughs!! Coughs!! We can recommend this article as being one of the most efficacious medicines for Coughs, Pain in the Side, Weakness, &c. now in use. It has been used with great effect in removing coughs of long standing.

MR. EDWARD MASON. Druggist in Portland, says Brown's Sarsaparilla & Tomato Bitters is now doing wonders in that place. Nearly all the Physicians are recommending it.

T. R. HAYS, of the firm of T. R. Hays & Co. Portland, says he never sold a medicine that gave such general satisfaction for all Bilious complaints; there is nothing in his opinion that equals them.

MR. A. E. PAGE. Bath, Me. he never sold any medicine that gives such general satisfaction, he has known many to be cured by it of bad humors, &c. after they had been given up as incurable by all their friends.

CAPT. JOSEPH HOLLIS, of the whole ship Erie, which sailed from Fair Haven, recommends Brown's Sarsaparilla & Tomato Bitters to all sea-faring men. He says he should rather be without his medicine chest than not have a supply of these bitters. Scurvy is completely cured by its use.

[From the Boston Post.] The editor says of this article, "It affords me pleasure to recommend a good article, particularly one that is recommended by all the Physicians, therefore I highly recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla & Tomato Bitters."

[From the Portland American.] "From a fair trial of Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, we can recommend it to the public as a most valuable medicine."

[From the Boston Evening Gazette.] The editor says of the extensive sale of Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters is the best proof of its excellence; in our opinion these bitters are one of the best compounds ever offered for the cure of the Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, &c. We advise all to try them."

[From the Portland Bulletin.] The universal quality of Brown's Sarsaparilla & Tomato Bitters is spoken of in the highest terms by all that have used them. We advise the reader to use them, as they are recommended by many of our first Physicians."

[From the Boston Daily Mail.] It is with a great deal of pleasure we can say we are daily hearing new cases where Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters are effecting astonishing cures in purifying the blood and assisting digestion, after all other remedies have failed to give relief. Many of the Physicians of Boston have taken quite an interest in this compound. We can recommend it with the greatest confidence.—Don't take our word for it, but try one bottle and satisfy yourselves.

The above are but a few of the many hundreds of recommendations we could give. The above I think is sufficient to satisfy any one. &c. Always be sure to ask for F. BROWN'S as there are counterfeits and imitations which are intended to deceive.

They are sold in Boston by the Proprietor FREDERICK BROWN, 68 Washington Street.

AGENTS.—East Thomaston, C. A. Macomber and I. K. Kimball; West Thomaston, C. Prince; Warren, Seth B. Wetherbee, and Orris S. Andrews; Woburn, W. H. Barnard; Gloucester, Henry Piper; Camden, Joseph Jones; and by agents generally.—Price \$1 a bottle; 6 bottles for \$5. East Thomaston, May 14th 1846. 17 cply.

Soap and Candles. THE subscribers would inform the inhabitants of Thomaston and vicinity, that they have established a SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY, on the street corner West of the Bank; where they intend keeping on hand a constant supply of Soap and Candles, which they will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere. They flatter themselves that by their long experience and strict attention to business they shall merit and receive the patronage of the public generally.

*SOAP given in exchange for ASHES and GREASE. Cash paid for Tallow. GEORGE HOLMES & Co. E. Thomaston, Feb. 17th, 1847. 3mo 4.

Notice. IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor, the goods and estate of STEPHEN W. SNEDDEN, late of Thomaston, in the County of Lincoln, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said Stephen W. Snedden, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment.

MARY F. SNEDDEN. Jan. 5, 1847. 2 2u

For Sale. A Lot of LAND of about seven acres, with a good HOUSE, BARN, and out-buildings; pleasantly situated about 3-4ths of a mile from Thomaston Village—being the same premises lately occupied by the late Mr. SNEDDEN. For terms of sale, apply to Miss MARY F. SNEDDEN, or to GEORGE ABBOTT, her AuC'y. Thomaston, Jan. 30th, 1847. 3m.